

14(5)

SOV/132-59-9-3/13

AUTHOR: Valayev, N.B.

TITLE: Basic Trends in the Work of Creating a New Drilling Technique

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 9, pp 15-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the projected increase in geological exploration during the Seven Year Plan, it has become necessary to create a new drilling technique and new drilling units to replace the existing ones. At present, drilling operations are performed with the high speed drilling units SBU-ZIV-150, ZIF-300, ZIF-650A and ZIF-1200A having a hydraulic and differential-lever feed. Although the productivity of these rigs is 20-25% higher than that of the old ones, they do not meet the present day requirements and do not cover the whole range of bore-holes of different depths. New units must be created to drill holes less than 100 m and more than 1200-1500 m deep. The main research trends are: 1) creation of light drilling units for

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diamond drilling; 2) development of mechanical installations to replace hand drilling; 3) planning of deep drilling units; 4) planning specialized drilling units; 5) modernization of existing equipment; 6) creation of small-sized face drilling units; 7) automation and mechanization of drilling processes. The author mentions the following diamond drilling units: BSK-2, BSK-3, UAB-300, BU-1 (bench of the BSK-1 drill) designed or being designed and elaborated by the TsKB (Central Design Office); BA-1-600, BA-2-600 - designed and model built by the KB of the Barnaul'skiy zavod (Barnaul Plant); ZIV-150A - designed and model built by the KB of the zavod im. Vorovskogo (Plant imeni Vorovskiy); VITR-600 and BA-1200 - designed by VITR. The author gives a detailed description of these rigs (Table 1). Special three-plunger flushing pumps for diamond drilling are also being created. According to the author, all of these units, either built or planned, are in no way inferior to corresponding foreign drilling rigs. The mechani-

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zation of labor consuming operations is even better achieved with Soviet units. Production of locking drive pipes from 40Kh steel is also planned. Three drilling rigs for bore holes 15, 30 and 50 m deep were also developed by the TsKB to eliminate all hand-drilling. They are UVB-15, BUV-1, and RBU-50, and their testing will begin this year. For drilling 2000 m deep bore holes, the VITR-200 drilling rig is being constructed. It has a hydraulically fed rotor and weighs 8.5 tons. The Barnaul Plant Designing Office (KB) is planning a similar drilling rig, but with a rotor with a stepless feed. Models of both rigs will be constructed during 1959, and after trials the chosen model will be produced for industry. The Seven Year Plan foresees the drilling of more than 3000 m deep bore wells for oil prospecting. Since the rigs of the Giproneftemash cannot drill deeper than 3000 m and rigs constructed by the Uralmashzavod are too heavy (up to 280 tons), both organizations are developing a new lighter type of drilling rig. In the working plan

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of the VITR, the planning of rigs for extra deep drilling (4000, 5000 and 7000 m) is foreseen, as well as the elaboration of methods and the technology of extra deep drilling. The TsKB will design special transportation platforms for heavy rigs, which could move on heavy and muddy grounds. For the drilling of hydrogeological bore holes (50 m deep), the TsKB constructed the UGB-50 rig mounted on the GAS-63 truck. This rig will be produced by the Shchigrovskiy zavod (Shchigry Plant). Plans for the UGB-150B automotive rig for drilling 150 m deep bore-holes have been prepared. A light portable drilling rig UVB-3 is now being produced. It is designed for drilling 3 m deep bore-holes for emanation and metallometric survey. Its weight is 17 kg. Along with the creation of new equipment, the old is being modernized. Special mobile derricks MR-1, MR-2, and MR-3 will increase the mobility of the ZIF-200 and ZIF-650A rigs. The TsKB, VITR, and IGD AN are planning the construction of face drilling rigs for the drilling of exploratory bore-

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holes. The TsKB is also planning the production of various devices and tools for the automation of labor consuming operations. Different hydraulic installations allowed the mechanization of many auxiliary operations. A special hydraulic installation "BAG-300" for diamond drilling of 300 m deep bore-holes is being developed. There are 2 tables and 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: TsKB

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VALAYEV, N.B.

Persistently introduce new technology. Razved. i okh. nedr
29 no.5:22-26 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva geologii
i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Boring machinery)

ACC NR: AP7002963 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0042/0043

INVENTOR: Valayev, N. I.; Lushchikov, I. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: A timing relay. Class 21, No. 189488

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 42-43

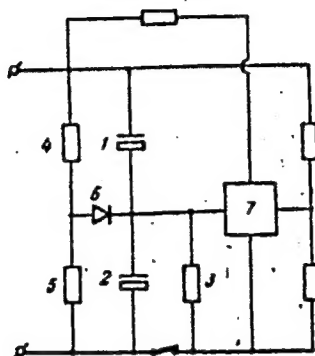
TOPIC TAGS: time relay, RC circuit

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A timing relay which contains two time-mark RC filters with a common resistor and capacitors connected in adjacent arms of a bridge circuit. The device also contains an additional feed circuit consisting of a voltage divider and a semiconductor diode, as well as a null indicator connected in the diagonal of the bridge circuit. Holding time is increased and holding stability is improved by connecting the common resistor for the time-mark RC circuits in parallel with one of the capacitors between one of the power supply terminals and the common point between the capacitors. 2. A modification of this timing relay with temperature and time stabilization of the capacitors in the time-mark RC filters by connecting the additional feed circuit to the common point between these capacitors.

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UDC: 621.318.57

ACC NR: AP7002963



1 and 2--capacitors of the time-mark filters; 3--common resistor for the time-mark filters; 4-6--additional feed circuit; 7--null indicator

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 14Oct64

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L 660-64

ACCESSION NR: AP3007689

S/0286/63/000/012/0014/0014

AUTHOR: Valayev, N. I.; Kriger, Kh. G.; Latyapov, T. A.; Rozanov, A. V. XB

TITLE: D-c amplifier. Class 21, No. 155177

SOURCE: Byul. izobret. i tovarn. znakov, no. 12, 1963, 14

TOPIC TAGS: amplifier, dc amplifier, ac amplifier, ac selective amplifier, magnetic modulator, demodulator, trigger circuit, trigger

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a d-c amplifier (Fig. 1 of Enclosure) consisting of a magnetic modulator with a frequency doubler, an a-c selective amplifier, and a demodulator. To reduce the zero drift of the amplifier, a counter-trigger circuit is used as the source of the modulator power supply. The trigger is connected to the generator, which controls the demodulator of the amplifier. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

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L 660-64

ACCESSION NR: AP3007689

SUBMITTED: 29May62

DATE ACQ: 15Oct63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SD

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

VALAYTIS, L. A.

Determining the transmission functions of a drafter with a
comb field. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no. 4:
95-98 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut energetiki i elektrotehniki AN Litovskoy SSSR.

(Spinning machinery) (Automatic control)

VALAYTIS, Vaidotas; JARMOKIENE, V., red.

[A guide for grinders] Slifuotojo vadovas. Vilnius,
leidykla "Mintis," 1964. 306 p. [In Lithuanian]
(MIRA 18:1)

SOV/137-57-11-22056

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 198 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Fadeyeva, S. M., ~~Valbe, R. S.~~

TITLE: Silver Plating Cutlery With Alternating-polarity Current (Gal'vani-cheskoye serebreniye stolovyykh priborov tokom peremennoy polyarnosti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ukr. n. -i. in-ta mestn. i toplivn. prom-sti. 1956, Nr 11, pp 126-138

ABSTRACT: The selection of conditions for galvanic silverplating with reversible current was carried out. A bath containing (in g/l): Ag 35 - 38, KCN 35 - 40, with a 2.2-sec period for the reversal of the direction of the current, a 3.15:1 ratio of direct to reverse current and a current density of $< 1.1-1.5 \text{ amp/dm}^2$, ensure the production of a bright coating without the addition of a brightening agent. The introduction of the above-stated method into production permitted an increase in productivity of the baths by 150-200%, reduced the time of silver plating from 2 hours by the old method to 25-30 min, and eliminated wire-brushing and buffing in

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Silver Plating Cutlery With Alternating-polarity Current
preparation of the article for electroplating.

L. A.

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VAL'BE, R.S., inzh.

Protective and decorative zinc plating instead of nickel plating. Mashinostroenie no.6:75-77 N-D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

VAL'BE, S. P.; KIR'YANOV, Yu. G.; SMIRNOV, L. N.

Tectonics of the eastern Kopet-Dag foothills in connection
with oil and gas prospects. Trudy Inst. geol. AN Turk. SSR 3:
137-143 '60. (MIRA 16:1)

(Kopet-Dag—Petroleum geology)
(Kopet-Dag—Gas, Natural—Geology)

VAL'BE, S.P.; SMIRNOV, L.N.

Tectonics of the eastern closure of the Kopet-Dag piedmont fault;
in connection with the estimation of oil and gas occurrences.
Trudy VNIGNI no.35:136-143 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Kopet Dag--Petroleum geology)
(Kopet Dag--Gas, Natural--Geology)

VAL'BE, S.P.; KIR'YANOV, Yu.G.; SMIRNOV, L.N.

Geology, and oil and gas potentials of the eastern Kopet-Dag. Geol.
nefti i gaza vol. 4, no. 4:9-13 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Yugo-vostochnaya Karakumskaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya
Upravleniya geologii i okhrany nedr Turkmenской SSR.
(Kopet-Dag—Petroleum geology) (Kopet-Dag—Gas, Natural—Geology)

VAL'BE, S.P.

Quaternary deposits of the eastern Kopet-Dag, the plain adjoining it, and the Tedzhen Delta. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol.nauk no.2:71-79 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Yugo-vostochnaya karakumskaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya.
(Kopet-Dag region—Geology, Stratigraphic)

VAL'BE, S.P.

Comparative lithological characteristics of Quaternary deposits in the plain adjoining the Kopet-Dag and in the Tedzhen Delta. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekhn., khim.i geol.nauk no.2:123-125 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmeniskoy SSR.

(Kopet-Dag region--Petrology)

VAL'EE, S.P.

Red-bed barren formation of the upper Cretaceous of eastern
Kopet-Dag and the discovery of bivalved mollusks in it. Dokl.
AN SSSR 144 no.2:415-416 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Yugo-Vostochnaya Karakumskaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya No.2.
Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.
(Kopet-Dag--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VAL'BE, S.P.

Stratigraphic scheme of the lower Paleogene of the Kopeiding. Izv.
All Turk. SSR. Ser. Fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no. 5: 10-136 1964.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nefti pri Sovete Ministrov Turk-
menskoy SSR.

VAL'BE, S.P.

Eocene stratigraphy of the eastern Kopetdag. Dokl. AN SSSR 160
no.4:887-889 F '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Submitted May 13, 1964.

VAL'BE, S.P.

Eocene of the Kopetdag. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 30 no.8:
97-109 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov
Turkmeniskoy SSR, Ashkhabad.

VAL'DEERG, A.Yu.; DUBINSKAYA, F.Yo.

Specific features and prospects of introducing gas purification systems in closed ferroalloy furnaces. Stal' 24 no.12:1096-1099 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po promyshlennoy i sanitarnoy ochistke gazov.

20

Aluminous cement from blast-furnace slag. L. D. Merkov and G. S. Val'berg. Russ. 51,179, June 30, 1937. Slag contg. at least 40% CaO is granulated by means of air or steam, and the product is milled.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10000 01 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

ca

Rapidity hardening salt-stable cement for oil wells. G.
S. Val'berg and Kh. A. Khasanova. Gosudarst. Vsesoyuzn.
Inst. Proektirovaniya Prodprizvati i Nauch.-Issledovatel.
Rabote Tsement. Prom., "Giprotekment," Trudy No. 4,
18-20 (1942).—Lab. investigations led to a formulation of
a new rapid-setting, salt-stable cement for petroleum wells
in which the temp. is not above 40°. The initial materials
are aluminous cement slag, contg. up to 7.5% SiO₂, and
26.5–38% CaO and native CaSO₄. 2H₂O, with addn. of
2–3% gypsum directly on the feed plate, later increased
to 4–5%; mill temp. rises to 153°, with consequent partial
dehydration of gypsum. It is suggested that for large-scale
production water-cooled mills be used. O. M. K.

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***522. Burning of Portland-Cement Clinker Using Oxygen-Enriched Air. (In Russian.) Yu. S. Lur'e and G. S. Val'berg. Kislород (Oxygen), v. 4, July-Aug. 1947, p. 1426.**

The theoretical possibility of the above was established during 1946. Results of experimental investigation described show that productivity is increased up to 50% (using up to 35% oxygen); that fuel consumption is reduced 15-25%; and that the quality of the cement is greatly improved. Possibility of using low-grade fuel is indicated. Data are tabulated and charted.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
GROUP	CLASS	GROUP	CLASS
1	1	1	1
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420007-6"

VAL'BERG, G. S.

"An Investigation of the Process of Obtaining Cement Clinkers on an Agglomerating Grid and the Technological Improvements Effected by Decreasing Recovery." Cand Tech Sci, All Union Sci Res Inst of Glass, Min of Construction Materials Industry USSR, Khar'kov, 1955. (KL, No 9, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

VAL'BERG, G.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOGAN, M.P., inzhener.

The intake of air through tuyeres in shaft furnaces. Tsement
22 no.6:8-12 M-D '56. (MLBA 10:2)
(Cement industries) (Blast furnaces)

VAL'BERG, G.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHPAYER, A.L., redaktor;
PIYAKOVA, N.D., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Obtaining cement clinker with agglomeration screens] Poluchenie
tsementnogo klinkera na aglomeratsionnoi reshetke. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.materialam, 1957. 81 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Cement)

VAL'BERG, G.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PLAKSINA, F.Ye., inzhener.

Direct determination of carbon content in raw materials and
slurry. Tsement 23 no.1:26-27 Ja-F '57. (MLBA 10:4)

1. Yuzhgiprotsement.
(Carbon) (Cement industries)

Val'berg, G.S.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete.

H-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2085

Author : Val'berg G.S.

Inst :

Title : The Cement Industry of the Polish People's Republic.

Orig Pub : Tsement, 1957, No 2, 30-32²³⁻

Abstract : No abstract.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420007-6"

VAL'BERG, G.S.

Investigating shaft kiln models. TSegment 24 no.1:6-10 Ja-Fe '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

(Kilns) (Machinery--Models)

VAL'BERG, G.S., ZAVGORODNIY, N.S., KOGAN, N.P., SIDOCHENKO, I.M.,
SHVYDKII, M.Ya.

Enriching air with oxygen in burning clinker in shaft
kilns. TSement 26 no.3:3-8 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Clinker brick)

VAL'BERG, German Sergeyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; DANYUSHEVSKIY, S.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; TYUTYUNIK, M.S., red. izd-
va; RODIONOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Natural gas in the cement industry] Prirodnyi gaz v tsementnoi
promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 170 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Gas, Natural)

(Cement plants)

VAL'BERG, G.S.; CHERNYAK, A.Ye.; Prinipaln konstanty FIVEM', N.I.

Making a clinker roa ting kiln with a productive capacity
of 75 tons per hour for the dry method of preparing raw
material. Trudy Iuzhgiprobudstva no.4:3-19 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

VAL'BERG, G.S.; LEVITOVA, S.L.; CHERNYAK, A.Ye.; SATARIN, V.I.; Prinsipali
uchastiye: AFANASENKO, G T., inzh.; MISHULOVICH, A.L., inzh.;
PIVEN', H.I., inzh.

Principal dimensions, profile, and heat engineering parameters
for a rotary kiln with a productive capacity of 3000 tons per
day. Trudy Iuzhgiptsementa no.4:20-39 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

VAL'BERG, G.S.; SHVYDKIY, M.Ya.; GRINER, I.K.

Study of the operation of rotary kilns at the Nikolayev Cement Plant.
Trudy IUzhgiprotsementa no.5:3-22 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

SATARIN, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VAL'BERG, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Powerful chain screens in rotary kilns. TSement. 30 no.4:2-9
Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakht v yuzhnykh
rayonakh SSSR.

SATARIK, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VAL'BERG, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Efficient profile of powerful rotary kilns. Tsent 39 no 5:
2-10 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu tserentnykh zavodov
v yuzhnykh rayonakh SSSR.

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S/048/61/025/003/026/047
B104/B214

24,3500 (1138,1153,1395)

AUTHORS: Valbis, Ya. A., Vitol, I. K., and Zirap, V. E.

TITLE: Excitation and de-excitation mechanisms of the recombination luminescence of alkali halide crystal phosphors

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 3, 1961, 377-379

TEXT: This paper was read at the Ninth Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held in Kiyev from June 20 to June 25, 1960. The thermostimulated current, the thermoluminescence, and the spectrum of thermoluminescence were investigated by comprehensive experiments, and it was attempted to clarify some problems of the complicated relaxation processes in excited alkali halide crystals. The thermostimulated currents and thermoluminescence excited by X-rays in KCl and KBr crystals were investigated. The crystals were either unactivated or activated with thallium. In the temperature range 110-340°K, all peaks of one effect corresponded to those of the other. This fact is seen as a proof of the recombination nature of the afterglow in the crystal phosphors investigated.

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Excitation and de-excitation ...

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B104/B214

If this is correct one has : $I/\sigma = \eta \beta p / e u$ (1). Here, p is the hole concentration in the recombination centers, β the probability of recombination of a free electron with a localized hole, η the yield of luminescence produced by recombination, e and u the charge and mobility of an electron, I the intensity of luminescence, and σ the electrical conductivity. An experimental determination of the relation (1) can give information on a multi-stage relaxation mechanism. Fig. 1a shows graphically the dependence of the intensity of luminescence on temperature; the temperature dependence of the thermostimulated current and that of the quantity I/j are graphically shown in Fig. 1b and Fig. 1c, respectively. A step-like decrease of this ratio is seen in the temperature ranges 110-190°K and 270-330°K. It is surmised - and the surmise is supported by data already known - that electron recombination takes place in the first range, and hole recombination in the second. Fig. 2 shows the temperature dependence of the intensities of different luminescence bands (whose maxima lie at 2.6 eV, 3.0 eV, and 3.4 eV) of a KBr-Tl crystal (0.5 mole%). The curves (a) show the X-ray luminescence (measured by cooling the crystal) and the curves (b) the thermoluminescence (heating rate: 0.2 deg/sec). This diagram illustrates the effect of change of the

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recombination mechanism on the luminescence spectrum. The nature of the luminescence centers is not known and would require new experiments for its clarification. Ch. B. Lushchik is thanked for a discussion, and I. I. Liyelpeter for help in the work. There are 2 figures and 16 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

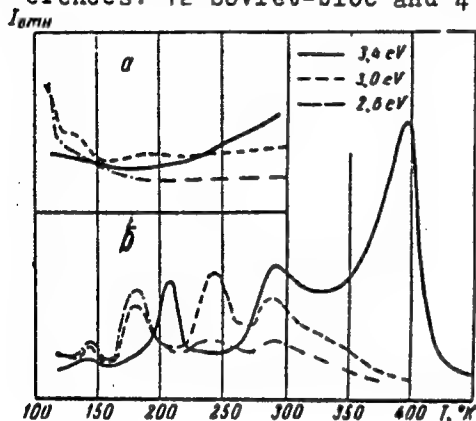


Fig. 2

Excitation and de-excitation...

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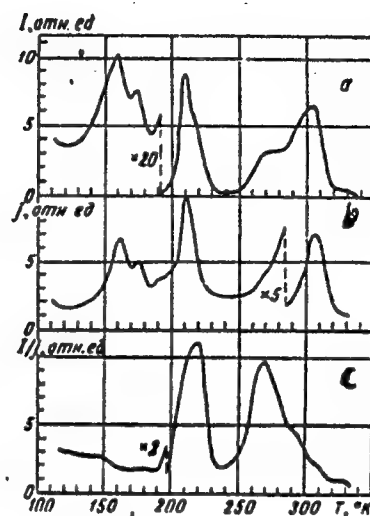


Fig. 1

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016314

S/0000/62/000/000/0330/0334

AUTHOR: Valbis, Ya. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the thermo- and x-ray-induced luminescence spectra in KBr crystals

SOURCE: Vses. soveshch. po fiz. shchelochnogaloidn. kristallov. 2d, Riga, 1961. Trudy *. Fiz. shchelochnogaloidn. kristallov (Physics of alkali halide crystals). Riga, 1962, 330-334

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, phosphor, alkali halide, alkali halide crystal, potassium bromide, thermoluminescence, radioluminescence

ABSTRACT: The thermoluminescence spectra, ranging from 240 to 600 mμ, of x-ray-excited KBr poly-and monocrystals, non-activated or T1- and In-activated, have been examined at 100 - 600K in an assembly of the "relaxation combine" type. All the spectra showed an intensive radiation band with a maximum at 2.6 eV; bands with maxima at 3.0 and 4.35 eV below 150K, and a band with a maximum at 3.15 eV, at temperatures approaching 600K were also observed. The absolute and relative band intensity was found to depend on a variety of factors, the highest intensity being found in newly prepared com-

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4016314

pressed specimens, while specimen age and Cu or Tl-admixtures tended to damp it as did plastic deformation. The luminescence in all observed cases was of a recombination nature. A deeper insight into its origin requires investigations of its relation to the process of V-center formation. "The author expresses thanks to I. K. Vitol for guiding the work, Ch. B. Lushchik for valuable comments on the results, and Ya. R. Bogan and I. I. Lipyeter for technical assistance." Orig. art. has: 3 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Latvyskdy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. P. Stuchki (Latvian State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 06Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: *AP, IC*

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 010

Card

2/2

L 17776-63

EWI(1)/EWP(q)/EWI(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C)/SSD JD

S/0051/63/015/002/0282/0284

ACCESSION NR: AP3005856

AUTHOR: Valbis, Ya.A.

TITLE: The spectra of the recombination luminescence of certain crystal phosphors in the host KBr

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.15, no.2, 1963, 282-284

TOPIC TAGS: recombination luminescence, glow curve, photothermal luminescence, phosphor

ABSTRACT: Studies show that the different glow peaks of alkali halide phosphors have different spectral compositions. It has been suggested that these differences are due to different recombination processes, and that the radiation from type I activator centers is due to an electron recombination mechanism, whereas the visible radiation from the glow peaks is due to the recombination of holes. In support of this hypothesis a comparison has been made of the thermoluminescence and the photothermally stimulated F-band luminescence of several KBr phosphors. Activator concentrations were of the order of 0.01 mole %. The temperature range was 100 to 450°K. The measurements were made on a special apparatus which allowed the spectrum from 2 to 5 eV to be recorded within 15 sec. The spectra of the photothermal-

Card 1/3

L 1776-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005856

2

ly stimulated luminescence was obtained in two ways: a) by gradual cooling of a crystal which had been x-irradiated at 350°K, and b) by heating of a crystal which had been x-irradiated at 78°K. Using the spectra of the two kinds of luminescence, the glow peaks can be divided into three groups: (See Fig.1 of the Enclosure). In the first group are peaks due to bands which dominate in both types of luminescence spectra. In the second group are the peaks due to bands which dominate in the thermoluminescence but are practically unobservable in photothermally stimulated luminescence. In the third group are peaks due to bands which appear in both spectra but with different relative intensities. It is shown that the peaks in the first group are due to electron recombination, whereas those in the second group are due to recombination of holes. The third group may be due to a bipolar mechanism. Thus, in the presence of two types of recombination centers - one involving primarily electrons and the other primarily holes - the investigation of the spectra of thermoluminescence and photothermally stimulated luminescence permits the determination of the type of recombination involved in a given luminescence band. "The author extends his sincere thanks to I.K.Vitol for guiding this work and to C.B.Lushchika for discussion of the results." Orig.art.has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Dec62

SUB CODE: PH

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63

NO REF SOV: 006

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420007-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420007-6"

ASSOCIATION, None

SUBMITTED (0)

DATE 10

TIME 11:00

Card 2/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420007-6"

L 28335-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6013074

SUB CODE: UR/0048/66/030/004/0661/0663

AUTHOR: Valbis, Ya. A.; Graveris, V. Ye.; Rachko, Z. A.

ORG: Nono

TITLE: Luminescence of localized exciton-like excitations in alkali halide crystals
/Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga 16-23 September 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 661-663

TOPIC TAGS: crystal phosphor, luminescence, alkali halide, potassium bromide, luminescence center, exciton, mixed crystal, excited state

ABSTRACT: In the case of real alkali halide crystals containing intrinsic and/or impurity microdefects there are commonly observed secondary absorption bands on the long wavelength slope of the first "true" exciton band. Presumably the absorption gives rise to pseudolocal excitations in the vicinity of microdefects; although not unlike excitons, these excitations lack mobility and are therefore referred to by the authors as "localized exciton-like excitations". There have been several studies of such and similar excitations, but little attention has been given to the subsequent fate of these exciton-like excitations. To determine whether (and if so under what conditions) the near-impurity excitations give rise to "intrinsic" luminescence it is necessary to use ions that form such excitations but do not themselves have electronic

Card 1/2

L 28335-66

ACC NR: AP013074

transitions in the frequency region of interest. Alkali metal ions are suitable. Earlier the authors studied specimens of the KBr-NaBr system with less than 1 mole percent of the second component. It was shown (Ya.A.Valbis, Optika i spektroskopiya, 20, No. 6, 1966) that introduction of the impurity (Na) ions gives rise to new luminescence bands under x ray and optic stimulation. Similar results have been reported by other investigators for CsI crystals. It was assumed that the impurity produces D absorption bands; these are located close to the strong exciton absorption bands and hence are difficult to detect. Comparative studies were carried out on KBr-NaBr and KBr-KI mixed crystals; further comparison was made with the data on KBr with anionic vacancies, as reported by R.Onaka and I. Fujita (Quantit. Spectrosc. Radiat. Transfer, 2, 599, 1962). These systems are characterized by similar excitation, luminescence and temperature quenching curves. This indicates that the same mechanism obtains in the all these systems. The author is grateful to I.K.Vitol for guidance in the work. Orig. art has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 008/

OTH REF: 023

Card 2/2

CC

L 04827-57 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/ETI LJP(c) AP/MD/JG

ACC NR: AP6026970

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/002/0181/0187

AUTHOR: Valbis, Ya. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Luminescence of bound excitons in alkali halide crystals containing impurities of group I cations

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 2, 1966, 181-187

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, luminescence spectrum, exciton absorption, *CRYSTAL IMPURITY*

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to obtain experimental data on the formation of bound excitons in KBr and KI crystals containing impurities of other alkali metals. In order to obtain the intrinsic luminescence of an exciton bound to the impurity ion, it is necessary to use impurities which have no electron transitions in the range of energies close to or lower than that of exciton transitions. Use was made of Li^+ , Na^+ , Rb^+ and Cs^+ , which (in the case of free ions) have no excited levels below 13 eV. The following characteristics of the systems were measured: roentgenoluminescence spectra, spectra of optical excitation of luminescence, curves of thermal quenching of luminescence, and for some systems, spectra of recombination luminescence. The data show that the impurity ions of alkali and alkaline earth metals, which ordinarily are not considered to be activators, can cause the appearance of new luminescence bands. Their role is thought to be confined to the disturbance of levels already existing in

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.37

L 04827-57

ACC NR: AP6026970

4
the crystal.. It is postulated that the additional emission bands observed result from the annihilation of simple anionic excitons localized around the impurity cations. Author is deeply grateful to I. K. Vitol for guiding the work, Ch. B. Iushohik for discussing the results, and Z. A. Rachko and V. Ye. Graveris for their assistance. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Mar65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 021

Card 2/2 *gd*

VULCHEK, Iozef [Valcek, Josef] (Praga)

Forms for higher skilled labor in chemical industries. Khim i
industriia 34 no.4:153-155 '62.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their H-35
Application. Leather, Fur, Gelatin. Tanning
Materials. Industrial Proteins.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17992

Author : Valcov, B.

Inst : Not given

Title : Manufacture of Syntans in Bulgaria

Orig Pub : Kozarstvi, 1957, 7, No 6, 165-167

Abstract : A phenolic mixture obtained in the distillation of
generator Sic rosin (of the 178 - 225° boiling range)
is sulfonated with oleum, containing 11.6% of free SO₃.
The initial sulfonation temperature of 80° is not raised
above 100°, which leads to a superior binding of the acid
and to a low content of free sulfuric acid (2.4 - 4.0%)
in the sulfonated product mixture. The sulfonate is then
condensed with the 40% CH₂O (20% consumption based on the

Card 1/2

14-174

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their H-35
Application: Leather, Fur, Gelatin. Tanning
Materials: Industrial Proteins.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17992

quantity of phenolic mixture). The condensate is
neutralized with NH_3 up to 1.8 - 2.4 pH. Laboratory
investigations conducted on tanning with the above obtained
syntans indicate that it diffuses well in raw hides,
resulting in a rapid completion (5 - 6 days) of the
tanning operation and in the finished leather which is not
brittle, but is rather flat and of grayish-green color.
Tanning with the above syntans in combination with
vegetable tanning agents (5% of syntan) was of normal
consequence. Heavy hides (35 kg) were tanned in 20 days.
The new syntan produces a considerable dispersing action
on phlobaphenes. It accelerates tanning, lowers the
formation of residues and improves the utilization of
tanning agents. -- M. Lyuksenburg

Card 2/2

HUNGARY

VALCEVA, I.A., PAVLOVSKIY, E.N., academician, TALIZIN, F.F.; [no affiliation given].

"The Effect of Heparin on Mice Poisoned with the Vipera Lebetina Toxin."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 17, 28 Apr 63, pages 786-787.

Abstract: The authors discuss the beneficial effect of heparin against experimental poisoning with vipera toxin. Simultaneous administration of the two decreased the mortality rate considerably. Intravenous administration of heparin decreased the mortality three-fold. While heparin does not substitute the specific anti serum used for the treatment of snake bites, it is recommended for use on bitten domestic animals. 2 Western, 1 Eastern European reference.

1/1

VATCHA, J.

Valcha, J.

Determination of traces of heavy metals in the presence of large quantities of zinc and cadmium ions. L. Remarks on determination of copper by means of diethyldithiocarbamate of lead. P.368. CHEMICKE ZVESTI. (Slovenska akademia vied a umeni, Spolok chemikov na Slovensku) Bratislava. Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

VALCHA, J.

Direct quantitative analytic determination of terephthalic acid in the presence of p-toluic acid in a pyridine medium. p. 347. (CHEMICKÉ ZVĚSTI, Vol. 11, No. 6, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (LEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

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546114 5:01
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis

K-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 9, 1958, No 21769

Author : Valcha Jiri

Inst : ~~Not Given~~

Title : Determination of Traces of Heavy Metals in the Presence of Considerable Amounts of Ions of Zinc and Cadmium. II. Effect of Ions of Zinc and Cadmium on Certain Colorimetric Determinations of Ion.

Orig Pub : Chem. zvesti, 1957, 11, No 9, 548-557

Abstract : An investigation was made of the effect of the ions Zn^{2+} and Cd^{2+} on the colorimetric determination of ion by dimethyl glyoxime, ferrone, and tyronine.

Card : 1/1

VALCHA, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inor- E
ganic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60620.

Author : Jiri Valcha.

Inst : -

Title : Determination of Traces of Heavy Metals in Pres-
ence of Considerable Amounts of Zinc and Cadmium
Ions. II. Effect of Zinc and Cadmium Ions on Photo-
metric Determination of Iron.

Orig Pub: Chem. zvesti, 1957, 11, No 9, 549-557.

Abstract: It was found that the presence of Zn^{2+} and Cd^{2+}
produces a considerable effect on the photometric
determination of Fe with dimethyloxime, Ferron and

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inor- E
ganic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60620.

Abstract: Tiron. A secondary red coloration is observed at the determination of Fe with dimethyloxime in the presence of Zn^{2+} or Cd^{2+} . The interfering influence of insignificant amounts of Cu at the Fe determination with Ferron is eliminated by a new method with the application of diethyldithiocarbamate of Pb; the presence of Zn^{2+} or Cd^{2+} results in a considerable drop of the extinction factor. A shift of the light absorption maximum of the colored solution is observed at the determination of Fe in the presence of great amounts of Zn^{2+} and Cd^{2+} ; very little amounts of Fe (10^{-8} g per ml) are determined in such a case using the method of "constant additions" in the presence of Zn^{2+} and Cd^{2+} . See report I in RZhKhim, 1957, 15738.

Card 2/2

VALCHA, J.

"Morphologic composition of catalysts for ammonia synthesis in an unreduced state."

CHEMICKY PRUMYSL, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, No. 4, April, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

8/081/63/000/002/036/088
2150/2186

AUTHORS: Valcha, Jiří, Březina, Vítězslav

TITLE: Reducing the silicon dioxide content in iron oxides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 356, abstract 2L125 (Czechoslovak patent 99969; June 15, 1961)

TEXT: Fe oxides with a reduced SiO_2 content (raw material for catalysts used in NH_3 synthesis or Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, or for electrode-catalysts) are obtained by fusing crude Fe oxides with 0.1-10 times their amount of K_2O , KOH or K_2CO_3 and Mg, Ca, Al or Ti oxide, hydroxide, carbonate or nitrate. After cooling, the melt is comminuted to a grain size of 90 μ or to the size of the primary grains of Fe_2O_3 in the cold melt; then it is treated with HCl (acid) or HNO_3 . Example: 1900 g of magnetite waste, from a pneumatic magnetic separator, containing 4.37 weight % SiO_2 is fused in a resistance arc furnace with 140 g of anhydrous K_2CO_3 ; the
Card 1/2

Reducing the silicon dioxide ...

S/081/63/000/002/036/088
B158/B186

cooled melt is comminuted to a grain size of 90 μ and treated for 60 sec. with 16.3% boiling HNO_3 at a HNO_3 : melt ratio of 5:3 (v/w). The residual magnetite is drawn off and washed with cold water. After drying in a vacuum, a product containing 0.78 weight % SiO_2 is obtained. 7.4 weight % of Fe (calculated on its initial quantity) is transferred to the solution. If 10.5% HCl (acid) is used instead of HNO_3 , $\leq 0.59\%$ SiO_2 will remain in the dry product. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

VALCHA, Jiri; BREZINA, Bretislav

Use of tohemian magnetites for preparation of ammonia
synthesis catalysts. Part 1: Magnetite refining by magnetic
air classification. Chem prum 12 no.9:486-489 S '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav organickych syntez, Pardubice - Rybitvi.

BREZINA, Vitezslav; VALCHA, Jirir; STEPANEK, Radislav

Use of Bohemian magnetites for preparation of ammonia synthesis catalysts. Part 2 : Chemical method of magnetite purification and preparation of catalysts. Chem prum 12 no.12:645-649 D '62.

1. Vyzkumný ústav organických syntez, Pardubice - Rybitví.

VALCHA, D.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry, Geochemistry, Hydro-chemistry. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60500.

Author : Zd. Trdlicka, O. Rosenkranc, Fr. Kupka, Zd. Valcha.
Inst : Moravian Museum at Brno.
Title : Gold at Przhichna Mountain near Zlate Hore Town
in Silesia.

Orig Pub: Casop. Moravskeho musea Brne. Vedy prirod., 1957,
42, 17-26.

Abstract: Mineragraphic (sic!), chemical (with chemical tests and analyses), spectrographic and roentgeno-structural study of native gold found in a ore-bearing core from a drill hole was carried out. The embedding rocks are quartzites and schists with a variable content of cericite and chlorite. Gold of two types is present: little yellow inclusions in pyrite (type A) and light-yellow in-

Card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry, Geochemistry, Hydro-chemistry. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60500.

Abstract: dependent separations, sometimes in fissures in pyrite (type B). The chemical composition (of a specimen with A prevailing above B) is the following: Au - 83.23%, Ag - 12.88%, Cu - traces, insoluble residue - 2.56%, Fe_2O_3 - 1.49%, total - 100.16%. Spectral analyses revealed moderate amounts of Ag, little amounts of Ca and traces of Al, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn and Si in the type A, and moderate amounts of Ag (more than in the type A) little amounts of Ca and Hg, traces of Al, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn and Si in the type B. A mixed specimen (more A than B) contained traces of Pb and Cr be-

Card 2/3

ČZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry, Geochemistry, Hydro-chemistry. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60500.

Abstract: sides the above mentioned. It is assumed that Ag, Pb, Hg and Cu are present in gold as isomorphous admixtures.

Card 3/3

H-13

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical
Products and Their Applications.
Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials.
Concrete.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 24179

Author : Valcha, Z.

Inst :

Title : Determination of Small Quantities of Boron
in the Silicate-Containing Materials.

Orig Pub : Sklar a keramik, 1958, 8, No 4, 113

Abstract : A determination method of small quantities
of boron was developed. After fusion of a
sample with potash and soda and placement
of the mix into hot water, the insoluble
residue is subjected to filtration. Silicic

Card : 1/3

14-5-9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical
Products and Their Applications.
Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials.
Concrete.

H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 24179

acid is formed in the action of ammonia on filtrate. After the filtration, samples are collected from the prepared solution for photometric determination of B by means of a common method employing quinizarine. In order to ascertain the absence of B in the insoluble residue and that it is not being carried away by the silicic acid gel, both residue and acid are subjected to spectrographic determinations. The reducing characteristics of the colorimetric solution is produced by the

Card : 2/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical
Products and Their Applications.
Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials.
Concrete.

H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 24179

addition of phosphate. Bibliography con-
sists of 4 titles. -- L. Sedov

Card : 3/3

H-60

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inor- E
ganic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60603.

Abstract: with water. The filter with the residue is dried at 50° and put into a crucible, pulverized Fe is added and further the analysis is continued according to the method of Eschke. The elementary Hg is determined by the method of mineralogical separation in the presence of C₆H₆, C₂H₅OH, ether and water. Hg bound in the form of an oxide is determined from the difference between the total Hg content and the sum of the contents of elementary and sulfide Hg; Hg bound in the form of a chloride is determined in the filtrate received by the treatment of the sample by 5%-ual HNO₃; the determination is done by evaluating the Cl⁻ content by the argentometric or Mohr's method. The results of Hg determination in various minerals are presented.

Card 2/2

Country : Czechoslovakia E-2
 Category : Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.
 Abs. Jour. : Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya No. 6, 1959 19134
 Author : Valcha, Z.; Pelikan, J.
 Institut. : Central Institute of Geology
 Title : Determination of Pyrrhotine-Sulfur in the Presence of Pyrite-Sulfur.
 Orig Pub. : Vest. Ustred. ustavu geol., 1958, 33, No 4, 244-246

Abstract : On determination of pyrrhotine S in solubles sulfides by the previously described method (Paynberg S. Yu. Analiz rud tsvetnykh metallov [Analysis of Non-Ferrous Metal Ores], Moscow, 1953) treatment of analyzed sample with dilute HCl (1:1) containing 4% SnCl₂ causes partial decomposition of pyrite that is present, and vitiates results of S-determination. For determination of pyrrhotine-S in presence of pyrite-S there is proposed an improved method in which dissolution of sample is effected with 4 N H₂SO₄ containing added N₂H₄.H₂SO₄. 0.1-0.6 g analysis substance placed in a distillation flask connected to absorber containing absorption mixture (1 g Cd(CH₃COO)₂ and 40 g Zn(CH₃COO)₂ are
 Card: 1/2

Country : Czechoslovakia
Category :

E-2

Abs. Jour. :

19134

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : dissolved in 1 liter CH_3COOH , 1:1, and diluted to 2 liters with water), CO_2 is passed for 5-10 minutes (a washing bottle with CrCl_2 solution is used to absorb CO_2 and O_2), added 100 ml 4 N H_2SO_4 and 0.5 g $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$, boiled 20 minutes, CO_2 passed for 3-5 minutes, absorber is disconnected and after adding thereinto about 5 ml starch solution and 20-50 ml dilute HCl (1:1), titrated rapidly with KI-KIO_3 mixture. On determination of pyrrhotine-S in different rocks containing pyrite sufficiently accurate and reproducible results were obtained. -- T. Levi.

Card: 2/2

VALCHA, Zdenek, prof.

Determination of boron. Geol průzkum 5 no.4:118 Ap '63.

1. Ustav nerostnych surovin, Kutna Hora.

VALCHA, Zdenek, prof.

Determination of zirconium in insoluble materials. Geol
pruzkum 5 no.5:145-146 My '63.

1. Ustav nerostnych surovin, Kutna Hora.

VAL'CHAK, S. V.

Jul 49

USSR/Academy of Sciences
Electric Power Stations

"Power Engineers, Laureates of the Stalin Prize" 2 pp

"Elek Stants" No 7

B. M. Sokolov-Andronov, Chief Engr, ORGRES (State Trust for Orgn and Rationalization of Rayon Power Stations and Networks), N. S. Vetkin and F. M. Sergeyov, ORGRES engineers, and I. K. Gishirov, Boiler Shop Foreman, Thermoelec Sta No 1, Kazan, were awarded Stalin Prize for 1948 for developing and introducing a method of coal combustion removing slag in liquid form. M. V. Trubkin, Chief, Kuybyshev Elec Power Plant, S. V. Val'chak, construction engineer, "Energodetal'" factory, and G. E. Mamuylov and S. D. Kuchkin, ORGRES engineers, were awarded Stalin prize for developing and introducing an automatic feed regulator for steam boilers. Collective of workers, Cen Aero-Hydrodynamic Inst, and A. M. Komarov, ORGRES engineer, were awarded Stalin prize for developing and introducing new types of centrifugal blowers.

PA 51/4971

VALCHAR, J.

Use of jet-air dryers in industry and agriculture. p. 160.

ZDRAVOTNI TECHNIKA A VZDUCHOTECHNIKA. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Ceskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro zdravotni techniku a vzduchotechniku)
Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 2, no. 4, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (KEAI), Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

VALKHARZH, Ya. [Valchar, J.]²⁰¹⁰

Effect of the irregularity of the stay time of particles in
a fluidized bed on the drying process. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 6 no.
10:33-39 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy issledovatel'skiy institut teplotekhniki,
Praga.

VALCHAR, Jaroslav

National Conference on Advanced Method of Drying in the
Chemical Industry. Chem prum 14 no. 3: 163-164 Mr '64.

1. State Research Institute of Heat Technology.

VALCHAR, Jaroslav

Dynamic calculations of drying polydispersing agents in
hydraulic drying apparatus. Magy kem lap 19 no. 2:100-104
F '64.

1. Statni Vyzkumny Ustav Tepelne Techniky, Praha.

VALCHAR, J.

PROSEK, A.; VALCHAR, J.

Treatment of destructive forms of pulmonary tuberculosis with
isoniazid in combination with PAS and streptomycin. Cas. lek.
cesk. 96 no.13:396-400 29 May 57.

1. Odd. pro tbc dospelych Thomayerovy nemocnice v Praze-Krci.
Primar Dr. Ant. Prosek. Venovano k 70. narozeninam akademika
Divise.

(ISONIAZID, ther. use
tuberc., pulm., with PAS & streptomycin, results (Cz))
(PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID, ther. use
tuberc., pulm., with isoniazid & streptomycin, results (Cz))
(STREPTOMYCIN, ther. use
tuberc., pulm., with isoniazid & PAS, results (Cz))

VAICHAŘ, Josef (Praž-Křc, Budejovická 800)

Treatment of exudative tuberculous pleuritis & meningitis by corticoid hormones. Cas. lek. česk. 98 no.20:630-636 15 May 59.

1. Tbc. odd. dospělých Thomayerovy nemocnice v Praze 14, Prednosta prim. MUDr. Antonín Prose: Do redakce doslo v listopadu 1958.

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, ther.

ACTH & cortisone in exudative tuberc. (Cz))

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, compl.

pleurisy, ther., ACTH & cortisone (Cz))

(ACTH, ther. use

exudative meningeal tuberc. & tuberc. pleuritis (Cz))

(CORTISONE, ther. use
same)

PROSEK, Antonin; VALCHAR, Josef

Treatment of fulminating forms of pulmonary tuberculosis with
isoniazid alone or in combination with PAS and streptomycin.
5-year observations. Cas.lek.cesk. 99 no.45:1425-1428 4 N '60.

1. Odd. pro tbc dospelych Thomayerovy nemocnice v Praze-Krci,
primar MUDr. Ant. Prosek.
(ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS ther)

VALCHEV, B.

Experimental production of syntans in Bulgaria. p. 165. (KOZARSTVI,
Vol. 7, No. 6, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (REAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

VAL'CHIKHIN, D.D.; ROZHDESTVENSKAYA, T.B.

Model device for measuring great resistances. Trudy VNIIM no.14:28-53
'53. (MIRA 11:6)

(Electric resistors--Measurements)

SOV/112-58-3-4192

8(0)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 3, p 105 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Val'chikhin, D. D., Zheludeva, N. G., and Rozhdestvenskaya, T. B.

TITLE: Standard Resistors Rated at 10^6 and 10^7 Ohms (Obraztsovyye mery elektricheskogo soprotivleniya s normal'nym znacheniyem 10^6 i 10^7 om)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrologii, 1956, Nr 28, pp 73-83

ABSTRACT: The construction of 10^6 - and 10^7 -ohm standard resistors is described, and observations of resistor stability during 1949-1955 are reported. All possible leakages are considered, and ways to eliminate sources of errors and instabilities are recommended. The following precautions were taken in making the resistor coils: (1) sectionalizing winding and providing good wire insulation; (2) reducing spool leakage, choosing proper materials, washing and drying; (3) vacuum drying the wound coils; (4) eliminating varnish completely, coil sealing; (5) providing a relatively loose winding that tends to weaken the influence of the difference between the temperature coefficients of

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Standard Resistors Rated at 10^6 and 10^7 Ohms

the wire and the spool material; (6) reducing the coil reactance by reversing the turns in the adjacent sections. To improve the resistor stability, an internal-stress-relieving thermal treatment was given (heating up to $100-110^{\circ}\text{C}$ with many subsequent coolings). Over the above period the coil resistance changed: (a) 10^7 ohms by 0.033%; (b) 10^6 ohms by 0.016%. The trend toward resistance stabilization is noted.

N.I.T.

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